

# Word Study H1755 *dor* generation, dwell

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## Introduction

### Exo 3:15-16 | God instructs Moses what to say to Israel

<sup>15</sup> And God said moreover unto Moses,

“Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, ‘YHVH God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever לְעֹלָם<sup>le-'o-Lam</sup>, and this is my memorial זִכְרִי<sup>zich-Ri</sup> unto all generations לְדֹר<sup>le-Dor</sup> דָּר<sup>Dor</sup>’, ...

### H1755 *dor*<sup>KJC:133</sup>, generation(s)<sup>132</sup>, age<sup>2</sup>, evermore, never, posterity

דָּר

From [H1752](#);<sup>A</sup> properly a *revolution* of time, that is, an *age* or generation; also a *dwelling*: - age, X evermore, generation, [n-]ever, posterity.

LXX: [G1074](#) genea, [G1078](#) genesis, [G1549](#) ek gonos, [G5043](#) teknon

Word Study®

**dôr**: A masculine noun meaning generation, period of time, posterity, age, time, setting of life. In general, the word indicates the time from birth to death; the time from one's birth to the birth of one's first child; the living adults of a certain time or place; a period as it is defined through major events, persons, behavior, and the spirit of the age. It also marks a duration of time. There is no agreed on length of time which may stretch from twenty to one hundred years, but the word is also used figuratively to mean an indefinite or unending length of time in the past or future. These basic observations can be illustrated from various passages and contexts: the generation of Noah was characterized by wickedness and violence, yet he was a righteous man in his generation ([Gen 7:1](#)); Moses spoke of a crooked generation in his day and in the future ([Deu 32:5](#)); however, the psalmist spoke of a generation of righteous people ([Psa 14:5](#)) and a generation of people who seek the Lord ([Psa 24:6](#)). These generations will be blessed by God ([Psa 112:2](#)). Generations come and go without interruption ([Ecc 1:4](#)).

<sup>A</sup> **H1752** dwell, <sup>KJC:1</sup> Psa 84:10, see Psa-84-10-For-a-day-in-thy-courts-is-better-than-a-thousand-elsewhere, article # [1437](#).

Time can be measured by the passing of generations, as when the great deeds of the Lord are passed on from generation to generation, in effect forever ([Psa 145:4](#); [Isa 34:17](#)); God's throne lasts forever, from generation to generation ([Lam 5:19](#)). Likewise, God's judgments can endure forever ([Jer 50:39](#)). The closing of an era can be marked by the death of all the persons belonging to that generation ([Exo 1:6](#); [Jdg 2:10](#)), but persons can be taken from their own proper age, dwellings, or circles of existence, as Hezekiah nearly was ([Psa 102:24](#) [25]; [Isa 38:12](#)), and a subgroup, such as fighting men, can pass away from an era ([Deu 2:14](#)). On the other hand, God's length of days spans all generations without end ([Psa 102:24](#) [25]).

The generation or generations mentioned may refer to the past, present, or future. Noah was perfect during the time of his contemporaries ([Gen 6:9](#)); the generations extended into the future when God established His covenant with Abraham and all future generations ([Gen 17:7](#), [Gen 17:12](#); cf. [Lev 25:30](#)) or when He gave His name as a memorial for all generations to come ([Exo 3:15](#)). The word often refers to past generations, such as the generation of the fathers ([Psa 49:19](#) [20]; [Isa 51:9](#)). God's constancy again stands out, for His days span all past eras as well as all future generations ([Psa 102:24](#) [25]). Israel was encouraged in Moses' song to remember the past generations of old ([Deu 32:7](#)) when God effected His foundational acts of deliverance for Israel and gave them the Law at Sinai. Present generations are to learn from past generations ([Deu 32:7](#)) and can affect future generations by declaring the Lord's power ([Psa 71:18](#)).

Certain generations were singled out for special note: the third and fourth generations of children are punished for the sins of their fathers ([Exo 20:5](#); [Exo 34:7](#)); the infamous generation that wandered in the wilderness for forty years experienced God's judgments until everyone in that generation died ([Psa 95:10](#)). Yet the love of God is not bound, for, in a figurative sense, it is passed on to thousands of generations (i.e., without limitation) forever and to every person ([Exo 20:6](#); [Exo 34:7](#)).

#### **Total KJV Occurrences:** 137

**generations, 73** [Gen 9:12](#), [Gen 17:7](#), [Gen 17:9](#), [Gen 17:12](#), [Exo 3:15](#), [Exo 12:14](#), [Exo 12:17](#), [Exo 12:42](#), [Exo 16:32-33](#) (2), [Exo 27:21](#), [Exo 29:42](#), [Exo 30:8](#), [Exo 30:10](#), [Exo 30:21](#), [Exo 30:31](#), [Exo 31:13](#), [Exo 31:16](#), [Exo 40:15](#), [Lev 6:17-18](#) (2), [Lev 7:36](#), [Lev 10:9](#), [Lev 17:7](#), [Lev 21:17](#), [Lev 22:3](#), [Lev 23:14](#), [Lev 23:21](#), [Lev 23:31](#), [Lev 23:41](#), [Lev 23:43](#), [Lev 24:3](#), [Lev 25:30](#), [Num 10:8](#), [Num 15:14-15](#) (2), [Num 15:21](#), [Num 15:23](#), [Num 15:38](#), [Num 18:23](#), [Num 35:29](#), [Deu 7:9](#), [Deu 32:7](#), [Jos 22:27-28](#) (2), [Jdg 3:2](#), [1Ch 16:15](#), [Job 42:16](#), [Psa 33:11](#), [Psa 45:17](#), [Psa 49:11](#), [Psa 61:6](#), [Psa 72:5](#), [Psa 79:13](#), [Psa 85:5](#), [Psa 89:1](#), [Psa 89:4](#), [Psa 90:1](#), [Psa 100:5](#), [Psa 102:12](#), [Psa 102:24](#), [Psa 105:8](#), [Psa 106:31](#), [Psa 119:90](#), [Psa 145:13](#) (2), [Psa 146:10](#), [Isa 41:4](#), [Isa 51:9](#), [Isa 58:12](#), [Isa 60:15](#), [Isa 61:4](#), [Joe 2:2](#)

**generation, 59** [Gen 7:1](#), [Gen 15:16](#), [Exo 1:6](#), [Exo 17:16](#) (2), [Num 32:13](#), [Deu 1:35](#), [Deu 2:14](#), [Deu 23:2-3](#) (2), [Deu 23:8](#), [Deu 29:22](#), [Deu 32:5](#), [Deu 32:20](#), [Jdg 2:10](#) (2), [Est 9:28](#), [Psa 12:7](#), [Psa 14:5](#), [Psa 22:30](#), [Psa 24:6](#), [Psa 48:13](#), [Psa 49:19](#), [Psa 71:18](#), [Psa 73:15](#), [Psa 78:4](#), [Psa 78:6](#), [Psa 78:8](#) (2), [Psa 95:10](#), [Psa 102:18](#), [Psa 109:13](#), [Psa 112:2](#), [Psa 145:4](#), [Pro 27:24](#), [Pro 30:11-14](#) (4), [Ecc 1:4](#) (2), [Isa 13:20](#) (2), [Isa 34:10](#) (2), [Isa 34:17](#) (2), [Isa 53:8](#) (3), [Jer 2:31](#), [Jer 7:29](#), [Jer 50:39](#) (2), [Lam 5:19](#) (2), [Joe 1:3](#), [Joe 3:20](#) (2)

**age, 2** [Job 8:8](#), [Isa 38:12](#)

**evermore, 1** [Psa 77:8](#)

**never, 1** [Psa 10:6](#)

**posterity, 1** [Num 9:10](#)

## The remaining *dalet* | *vav* | *resh* related words

H1753 *dure* <sup>KJC:7</sup> dwell(lt)<sup>5</sup>, inhabitants<sup>2</sup>

דוד

(Chaldee); corresponding to [H1752](#); to *reside*: - dwell.

**Total KJV Occurrences: 7**

**dwell, 3** [Dan 2:38](#), [Dan 4:1](#), [Dan 6:25](#)

**dwelt, 2** [Dan 4:12](#), [Dan 4:21](#)

**inhabitants, 2** [Dan 4:35](#) (2)

*dûr*: An Aramaic verb indicating to dwell, to live. It is a broad term describing the life and existence of living things in their appropriate habitats wherever they dwell: humankind, wild animals, fowl ([Dan 2:38](#); [Dan 4:1](#) [3:31], [Dan 4:12](#) [9], [Dan 6:25](#) [26]).

H1754 *dur* <sup>KJC:3</sup> ball<sup>1</sup>, burn<sup>1</sup>, round<sup>1</sup>

דוד

From [H1752](#); a *circle*, *ball* or *pile*: - ball, turn, round about.

*dûr*: A masculine noun indicating a heap, pile, something balled up. It is used figuratively to describe Israel's being rolled tightly like a ball and cast away ([Isa 22:18](#)) into exile. It is used of piling wood or bones for fuel under a cooking pot ([Eze 24:5](#); KJV, burn; NKJV, pile).

**Total KJV Occurrences: 3**

**ball, 1** [Isa 22:18](#)

**burn, 1** [Eze 24:5](#)

**round, 1** [Isa 29:3](#)